

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

VOL. 18--NO. 11.

BARTON, VERMONT, MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889.

GEO. H. BLAKE, Publisher.

ORLEANS COUNTY MONITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEO. H. BLAKE,
BARTON, VT.

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The President's inaugural address, which we give elsewhere, is its own best commentary.

The Vermonters were the happiest people in Washington during inauguration week. The selection of Gov. Proctor for a cabinet position, the reception at Senator Edmunds's residence, the first public reception at the White House were honors and privileges that filled the large delegation from the little state with pride. Vermont had considerable to do in the selection of Gen. Harrison as a presidential candidate, and she feels that he has handsomely repaid the favor.

Vermont is honored in the selection of a worthy citizen as a cabinet officer, and some are saying that the selection was made as a reward for services done; but we predict that when Gov. Proctor's term of services is ended, and the record of his work is understood, he will stand high in the estimate and esteem of his country. Few men anywhere have a stronger fund of common sense. He has foresight, persistence, excellent business ability, is methodical, sagacious and honest. Whatever he manages is managed well, and no man will feel in his department that himself is a greater man than the Secretary. There will be no jobbery, no shoddy, no slack discipline, no folly in his management of the affairs of the department. Wait and see.

It has been frequently stated that President Harrison gave a cabinet position to Gov. Proctor on account of the fact that the Vermont delegation voted for him "first last and every time" in the Chicago convention. There is a fact in the history behind this, which had considerable to do with fixing the attention of the Vermont delegation on Gen. Harrison as a worthy presidential candidate. Proctor in some business matters had formed the acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, and came to esteem his ability and respect his character. He had, without doubt, also been more influenced by the opinion of Gen. Grant, who had for two or three years looked upon Harrison as the best fit and most available man for the great contest of 1888. These things put together turned the attention of Gov. Proctor and the Vermont delegation toward the successful nominee. The result is well known.

The New Cabinet.

The name of Hon. James G. Blaine is so familiar to the American public and the salient points of his career, as well as his striking features, are so well fixed in the minds of the people, that it is deemed unnecessary to refer to them. He will be the chief advisor of the President as secretary of state, a position he previously held in the administration of President Garfield.

William Windom, secretary of the treasury, was born in Ohio, in 1827, practiced law in that state. Removed to Minnesota in 1855. The 30 years from 1858 to 1888 he was a member of Congress from that state. He was appointed United States senator in 1870, and re-elected for full term in 1871, and re-elected in 1876. Made secretary of the treasury by President Garfield in 1881. Is a capitalist of large means and an able financier.

Gen. Benj. F. Tracy, secretary of the navy, began his career as a lawyer in his native county of Tioga, N. Y. When the country called for arms, he was among the first to go to the front, and rose to the command of a new York regiment, with the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier general. He was severely wounded, and after recovery was put in charge of the rebel prison at Elmira containing 10,000 prisoners, and showed marked effective ability in that trying and responsible position. At the close of the war Gen. Grant appointed Gen. Tracy United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York. He was associated with Mr. Evans in the Beecher trial, and made the remarkable opening for the defense in that famous case. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the court of appeals, the highest court of the state, and showed high ability as a jurist. He was the republican candidate for mayor of Brooklyn in 1881.

Redfield Proctor, secretary of war, was born at Cavendish, June 1, 1831, and is thus far along in his 58th year. He had good parentage. His grandfather, Capt. Leonard Proctor, fought under Washington at Trenton and Monmouth. Redfield Proctor was graduated at Dartmouth in 1851, studied law at the Albany law school, and began practice in 1859 as partner of his cousin, the noted Judge Isaac P. Redfield, in Boston. At the beginning of the war for the Union he went out as quartermaster of the 3d regiment

which rendezvoused at St. Johnsbury. In the latter part of September, 1861, he resigned from the staff of Gen. W. F. Smith on appointment as major of the 5th regiment. His health broke down, and after nine months' service he resigned. Recovering his health, he returned to the field in September, 1862, as colonel of the 15th regiment, and his service on several fields, and especially at Gettysburg, was highly creditable.

On returning to Vermont Col. Proctor removed to Rutland, forming the law firm of Proctor & Veazey; he practiced until 1869, when he retired finally from the profession on his appointment as receiver of the Sutherland Falls marble company which was financially embarrassed. He restored the company to a substantial basis, and in a few years became president of the Vermont marble company, the largest producers of marble in the world. His business sagacity is well established. Mr. Proctor has held many local offices of trust. He was selectman of Rutland 1865-66, representative of that town in the legislature 1867-8, a member of the state Senate in 1874, and its president pro tempore, and was elected lieutenant-governor of Vermont for two terms, and then governor 1878-80. He is a member of the present Legislature in the House. His residence is in the town of Proctor, whose incorporation he obtained some years ago, and he owns a great part of its territory. In religious preference he is a Methodist.

John W. Noble, secretary of the Interior, was born in Lancaster, O., in 1831. Was at Miami University a fellow-student with President-elect Harrison. Is a graduate of Yale, the class of 1851. Settled in St. Louis as a lawyer in 1855. In 1856 removed to Keokuk, Ia. Served in the war; mustered out in 1865 as brigadier-general. Returned to St. Louis, and recommenced practice. Was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. Has practiced the office in 1870. Has practiced law successfully ever since.

John Wannamaker, postmaster general, was born in Philadelphia 52 years ago. His father was a bricklayer. Wannamaker went to work at 14 years old, at a dollar and a half a week and in five years had saved \$2000. In 1859 he was made secretary of the young men's Christian association of Philadelphia. Went into business in 1861, and built up the largest retail store on the continent. He is a very rich man, an earnest republican, interested in all good objects, and superintendent of a Sunday school of 3000 scholars. His store covers 14 acres and employs 5000 clerks.

W. H. Miller, attorney general, is a typical Indiana lawyer of high standing. He has been a valuable member of Gen. Harrison's law firm in Indianapolis for about ten years, having led a large practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., to join it. He is a man on whom the new president has been accustomed to rely. Mr. Miller has never been prominent in public office, and will enter upon an entirely new experience at Washington.

Ex-Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk, secretary of Agriculture, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1830. In 1853 Mr. Rusk removed to Viroqua, Vernon county, Wis. He joined the Union army in 1862, as major; rose to be brigadier-general, was state bank controller from 1866 to 1870. Member of 42d, 43d, and 44th Congresses. Elected governor of Wisconsin in 1881, and served three consecutive terms. He distinguished himself by the way in which he put down the labor riots in Milwaukee, and is a man of much force of character.

The Inaugural Address.

President Harrison's Inaugural is worthy of the great nation whose first century of progress he reviews. Eloquent and in every way admirable in tone, breathing a spirit of genuine patriotism, appealing to the higher motives and better feelings of political opponents, it is in the only praiseworthy sense non-partisan, and yet seeks no shallow approval by any concealment or sacrifice of conviction. In that respect it will remind the nation of the earnest appeal which made President Lincoln's first Inaugural address a powerful and memorable paper. It speaks unhesitatingly and without compromise for those whose convictions have prevailed in the late election, but speaks for them only as they sincerely seek the welfare of the Republic. Felicitously the president begins by referring to Washington's inauguration a century ago, and to the growth of the nation in territory, in material conditions, in education and comfort of the people. From this he passes, with a brief recital of events which is a powerful argument in itself, to the duty of maintaining that American industrial policy which engaged the first thoughts of the patriots who founded the republic.

How's This?—We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. West & Thomas, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walcutt, Kimball & Martin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; E. H. Van Hosen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

President Harrison's Inaugural Address.

Gen. Harrison delivered the following address:

There is no constitutional or leading requirement that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation, that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremony. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and serve them. My promise is spoken; yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenants with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly in covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God—that He may give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country, as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The center of population when our national capital was located was east of Baltimore. Yet, in 1880, it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were.

The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have been greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the states. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing states should not have led and walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings them wealth and contentment. Every new mine, furnace, and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state more real and valuable than added territory.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development

of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the states hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by and constitution, all the laws enacted by congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety, and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify the laws, because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations, or to obtain unjust advantage over others.

An unlawful expedient can not become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of the laws that seem to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or a supposed mass interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community where law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investment and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form.

The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts.

We shall, in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duties connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without aversion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list increased removals from office will diminish.

Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditure is crim-

inal. It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible. Our pension law should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the cases of some of them.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot and about the elector further safeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to so well welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and do not favor at all of impertinence. If in any of these states the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot, which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitration of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect. We shall find allied pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of great resources of some of the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

At the conclusion of the speech Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller stepped forward, clad in a short dark silk gown, and administered the oath to Gen. Harrison. The party then went to the carriage assigned them in the inaugural procession.

It is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morley Newark, Ark., says: "I was down with a severe attack of lung, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my third bottle and able to overcome the work on my farm. It is the best medicine ever made."

JOSEPH MIDDLEBURY, Decatur, Ohio, says: "I had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at H. C. Pierce's drug store.

Town Officers Elected March 5.

ALBANY.—Moderator, Geo. A. Bill; clerk, M. B. Chaffey; selectmen, W. H. Hayden, Wm. Williams, Geo. H. Annis; treasurer, B. N. Moore; overseer of poor, Alex. Frasier; constable and collector, Geo. T. Coolidge; listers, A. W. Norcross, J. E. Chamberlin, M. B. Chaffey; auditors, Geo. A. Bill, J. E. Chamberlin, A. D. Patterson; town jurors, J. A. Brown, Carlos Moxley; town agent, Madison Cowles; school commissioner, J. B. Hovey. Marriages, 9; births, 8; deaths, 18.

BARTON.—Moderator, F. W. Bald, win; clerk, Jas. Buswell; selectmen, O. A. White, N. M. Scott, H. P. Cook; treasurer, Jas. Buswell; overseer, C. H. Dwinell; constable and collector, O. V. Joslyn; 2d constable, A. C. Parker; listers, E. F. Dutton, A. D. Matthews; J. G. Gray; auditors, W. W. Miles, B. F. D. Carpenter, D. C. French; town jurors, Geo. H. Blake, Jos. Bartlett; town agent, B. M. Nelson; school commissioner, Thos. Martin.

BROWNSVILLE.—Moderator, G. J. Gross; clerk, E. M. Buchanan; selectmen, W. R. Alger, L. B. Goring, E. Foster; treasurer, E. S. Tinkham; overseer, Wm. Bruce; constable and collector, A. H. Allard; listers, H. B. Smith, J. M. Wyman, G. W. Aldrich; auditors, John Campbell, Lorenzo Grow; town jurors, Albert Wells, S. S. Tinkham; town agent, H. Beede; school commissioner, W. G. Gilman. Marriages, 6; births, 9; deaths, 7.

CHARLESTON.—Moderator, B. F. Hamilton; clerk and treasurer, J. S. Underhill; selectmen, Geo. W. Lang, J. B. Holton, C. F. Worthen; overseer, J. D. Niles; constable, L. W. Stevens; collector, J. S. Sweeney; listers, J. G. Parlin, A. J. Lang, J. S. Sweeney; auditors, F. S. Cobleigh, C. H. Carruth, F. A. Gray; town jurors, S. C. Streeter, O. F. Allison; town agent, E. Bly; school commissioner, C. S. Hinman. Marriages, 10; births, 10; deaths, 12.

CONVENT.—Moderator, H. C. Cleveland; clerk and treasurer, F. C. Williams; selectmen, H. F. Black, Hollis Thrasher, R. F. Parker; overseer, J. S. Kidder; constable, Wm. Stevens; listers, D. P. Gray, W. W. Dow, N. L. Foster; auditors, W. L. Barrows, H. C. Cleveland; town jurors, A. N. Hancock, N. W. Gray; town agent, W. L. Barrows; school commissioner, W. N. Bacon.

CRAFTSBURY.—Moderator, Amory Davison; clerk, H. N. Stevens; selectmen, A. Davison, T. M. Gallagher, O. C. Whiteaker; treasurer, A. Padlock; overseer, Jas. McEwen; constable and collector, H. Z. Harriman; listers, P. W. Davison, Jas. A. Gallagher, H. Z. Harriman; auditors, L. H. Hastings, G. W. Simpson, W. P. Kaiser; town juror, A. D. Marckes; town agent, Wm. Wylie; school commissioner, B. C. Day. Marriages, 9; births, 19; deaths, 7.

DEBRY.—Moderator, A. T. Foster; clerk, W. S. Robbins; selectmen, Chas. S. Wilson, Geo. F. Dane, E. W. Clark; treasurer, L. P. Jenne; overseer, A. P. Niles; constable, D. C. Stevens, Nixon Morse 2d; listers, Josiah Shedd, I. A. Adams, Chas. Hunt, Daniel Kilburn; auditors, C. S. Magoon, J. W. Erwin, Geo. R. Caswell; town jurors, E. W. Clark, Seymour Lane, H. D. Holmes; town agent, C. S. Magoon; school commissioner, R. C. Drisko. Marriages, 43; births, 62; deaths, 48.

GLOVER.—Moderator, A. P. Bean; clerk and treasurer, Chapin Leonard; selectmen, E. L. Stanton, Freeman Bean, A. A. Jenness; overseer, C. P. Bean; constable, G. S. Whitney; listers, S. M. Skinner, D. J. Dwinell, A. P. Bean; auditors, J. E. Dwinell, C. S. Leonard, W. N. Aldrich; town jurors, A. B. Rich, S. N. Clark; town agent, A. P. Bean; school commissioner, A. P. Bean. Marriages, 5; births, 16; deaths, 18.

GREENSBORO.—Moderator, John Simpson; clerk, W. W. Goss; selectmen, L. R. Goodrich, W. L. Simpson, R. B. Smith; treasurer, G. M. Cuthbertson; overseer, S. A. Clark; constable, L. A. Jackson; listers, L. A. Jackson, John Simpson, N. Payne; auditors, L. F. Babbitt, H. S. Tolman, W. W. Goss; town jurors, A. Perrin, C. O. Davison; town agent, H. S. Tolman; school commissioner, W. W. Goss.

HOLLAND.—Moderator, O. L. Kidder; clerk and treasurer, S. R. Fletcher; selectmen, I. H. Marsh, N. C. Eastman, A. J. Hall; overseer, H. B. Bates; constable and collector, L. K. Kelley; listers, E. A. Ferrin, H. R. Marsh, S. R. Fletcher; auditors, G. H. Green, G. C. Kimball, E. A. Ferrin; town juror, Geo. H. Tice; town agent, M. C. Ferrin; county board education, S. R. Fletcher. Marriages, 12; births, 24; deaths, 12.

IRASBURGH.—Moderator, John L. Dodge; clerk, W. D. Tyler; selectmen, O. G. Page, Harlow Foss, E. P. Colton; treasurer, F. A. Buchanan; overseer, H. H. Somers; constable, A. B. Post; listers, M. M. Tappin, D. H. Webster, J. D. Edmunds; auditors, W. D. Tyler, J. L. Dodge, G. B. Rowell; town jurors, E. P. Colton, E. A. Leach, F. H. Holdridge; town agent, W. D. Tyler; school commissioner, L. R. Thompson.

JAY.—Moderator, F. John Bisbee; clerk and treasurer, F. F. Paine; selectmen, John Bisbee, W. L. Durkee, H. F. Titus; overseer, C. R. Bartlett; constable and collector, S. S. Huntley; listers, C. R. Bartlett, Geo. Blair, B. F. Place; auditors, A. A. Macomber, A. Honsinger, T. J. Wetherell; town jurors, S. S. Huntley; town agent, H. F. Paine; school commissioner, John Bisbee. Marriages, 3; births, 16; deaths, 9.

LOWELL.—W. L. Kinsley; clerk, D. B. Curtis; selectmen, F. H. Skinner, F. H. Sanborn; treasurer, A. A. Aseltine; overseer, G. C. Skinner; constable and collector, F. J. Smith; listers, E. S. Coolidge, F. J. Smith, H. D. Standard; auditors, L. R. Wellman, W. E. Curtis, W. L. Kinsley; town jurors, L. R. Wellman, John Stephenson; town agent, E. S. Coolidge; school commissioner, S. A. Hall. Marriages, 13; births, 32; deaths, 17.

MORRIS.—Moderator, Orrin Taylor; clerk, Geo. Bartlett; selectmen, C. S. Allbee, W. F. Cargill, Joel Williams; treasurer and collector, Wm. P. Bartlett; overseer, Orrin Taylor; constable, Orrin Taylor; listers, I. L. Cobb, W. H. Daniels, Geo. Bartlett; auditors, A. H. Daggett, Geo. Bartlett, C. N. Williams; town jurors, E. P. Brooks, I. C. Taylor; town agent, I. C. Taylor; school commissioner, A. P. Cobb. Marriages, 2; births, 12; deaths, 8.

NEWPORT.—Moderator, J. Young; clerk and treasurer, H. S. Root; se-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight and inferior brands. Sold only in Can. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Farm to Rent!

The undersigned will rent the William Hayden farm in Albany with 40 to 45 acres and year of oxen. None but responsible parties need apply. Wm. H. HAYDEN, Administrator, Albany, Vt., March 4, 1889.

WHEELER & LOCKE,

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Have on hand will be sold for CASH without regard to cost or price. Note the sacrifice which will be made in the different kinds:

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10.00, " " 7.75		
10.00, " " 7.25		
9.50, " " 6.75		
7.50, " " 5.50		
5.00, " " 3.75		

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In sizes to fit all, from the child to the giant, both male and female.

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As usual, including the KENNESON TAPPING BITS.

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Just received—10, 20, 30 and 50 lb. sizes.

Irassburgh, March 11, 1889. WHEELER & LOCKE.

IRASSBURGH, VT.

New Car Brown's Best Flour

Just received and selling low. Nice Sugar-Cured Smoked Hams and Shoulders, from 10c. per lb. up. Few bbls. Baldwin and Russet Apples, sound and all right, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bbl. Lot machine made Tubs for butter and sugar, all sizes. Full line of Dry Goods, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, etc. We pay highest market price for fresh Eggs.

BARRON & HAMBLET.

3-1, '89.

We Shall Offer You Bargains THIS WEEK

That Will be Sure to Take.

☞ We have a large line of Boys' Suits from which we will sell a large portion of them at \$1.00 to \$1.50 from regular prices.

☞ Boys' and Youth's Overcoats at much reduced rates, and from this year's purchase.

☞ Men's Overcoats at \$12.50, \$10.00, \$9.00, \$7.50 and \$4.50—former prices, \$15.00, \$12.00, \$11.00, \$10.00 and \$5.00.

☞ Lined Gloves and Mittens at 5c to 25c per pair from regular prices. Underwear subject to same discounts.

☞ We have a store full of just such trades as we have mentioned. Call and see if it isn't so.

Orent's Cash Clothing Store, Barton.